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LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

Those Dried Rubber Plates

For Artificial Teeth that there has been so much "fussing" about and offered at $5.00 a set, can be obtained at Dr. Spencer's, No. 24 Penn street, for "only $10 do." Brethren are not recommended, nor does the Doctor hold himself in any way responsible for them, as he regards "substitutes" as a worthless delusion, and of no account whatever. Remember, the headquarters of patentless Dentistry, is Dr. Spencer's, No. 24 Penn street, and if you are in need of a set of Teeth, go to him and have them made on genuine Rubber Plates, and if they are not perfectly satisfactory, he will refund the money. Have a good set of Teeth or none, as a poor set is the most expensive pair you can be annoyed with.

Dress Goods, 10 1-2 and 12c,

At Becker's.

The United States Life Insurance Company.

The assets of this company are stated in the annual statement of its affairs, published in the advertising columns of this paper, to be one hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, after deducting liabilities, including the capital stock, which the company has paid in to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. The business of this company is conducted on the strongest principles of life insurance, and offers to the insuring public the most favorable terms. Its agent in this city, Mr. Spencer, is a gentleman of high character, and will afford the strongest security to those who may favor the company with their patronage.

Dress Goods, Double Width 25c,

At Becker's.

Beautiful new Goods,

At Becker's.

Changed Place in the City for

Fine White Sand,
Fine White Sand,
Fine White Sand,
Fine White Sand,

Beautiful Japanese Matting 37 1-2c,

At Becker's.

A Well Selected Stock

Of Clothes, Cassimeres, &c., at A. Rosenfield's, Hookstown.

New Parasols and Lawns,

At Becker's.

Double Width Poplins, 25c,

At Becker's.

Marvin's Patent French Cookers

Are acknowledged the most reliable and delicious Cookers ever made. It is indeed a luxury to eat food cooked in them. Sold by grocers in the city. Agent 56 Liberty street.

Black Silks for Sacques,

At Becker's.

Gong's Institute

For boys and girls. Summer session will commence Monday, April 13th. Institute House, Sewickley Bridge, Sewickley, Pa.

Black Silk for Dresses,

At Becker's.

The Finest Staines Violin Strings,

At A. Lindenmeyer's, Rochester, Pa.

Water Lathyer, Black and Colored,

At Becker's.

Patent Medicines,

For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McCance's & McCance's, 69 Market street, and 68 Wood street.

New Colored Silks,

At Becker's.

Mexican Poisson,

Tonic, Nerve Food and Hair Restorative. Prepared by Dr. Poisson, of Mexico. For sale by druggists generally.

Alexander's Pogtics,

Black and Colored, at Becker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale,

We are offering the best lots of Brownsville and Bowen Blankets, Flannels, Delaines, and Domestic Goods, at the lowest prices. A. W. Mellon & Co., 56 Wood street.

New Organdies and Jaconets,

At Becker's.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Sheriff's Sale in Philadelphia on Sunday for collecting the taxes of one man and the assessment of another.

Governor Geary yesterday appointed Colonel Jos. Scott, of Philadelphia, Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade, 3d Division, vice Hartranft, resigned.

A Boy Wool Dealer, living on the outskirts of Boston, carried the Indiana Volunteer flag through the streets of that city, on Saturday, while a brass band played "Hail Columbia."

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Internal Revenue tax on manufactured tobacco shall be paid in currency, while the tax on imported tobacco must be paid in gold.

It is said that no member of both branches of the Legislature will be allowed to vote for any bill granting a charter to any corporation, unless he has previously declared in writing that he is not interested in the passage of the bill, and that he has not received any money or other consideration for his vote.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Indiana has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Illinois has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Missouri has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Kentucky has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Tennessee has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Virginia has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Maryland has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Delaware has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of New Jersey has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of New York has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Connecticut has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Rhode Island has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Vermont has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Maine has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of California has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Oregon has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Nevada has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Utah has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Idaho has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Montana has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Wyoming has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Colorado has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of New Mexico has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Arizona has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Alaska has passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Republicans voted against the resolution, and the Democrats in favor of it.

The Democratic Legislature of Washington

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the extensive patronage on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied in the New York Commercial, Shipping List, Bradstreet, and other papers of the commercial centres and circulate more English commercial papers and circulars regularly, than all the other Pittsburgh papers together, with credit. There is either one hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

An interesting article on the Kanawha country, and its resources, will be found on the third page to-day.

In the Court of Impeachment yesterday, the President's counsel again failed to get in the testimony which they had brought—General SICKLES from the West to give—that is, what the President said to him concerning his intentions. The effect on the defence of this failure is said to be quite disheartening.

THE corruptionists in the New York Legislature have carried the day, and made Mr. GLEIM, the old and feeble member who brought the charges against them, resign his seat and go home. In resigning, he charges another member, Mr. FREAS, whom the House a day or two before whitewashed, with "deliberate perjury." Being satisfied that he was dwelling in a den of thieves and scoundrels, he sent in his resignation. An attempt was made to show proper resentment by moving to expel Mr. GLEIM, but he had already left. How thankful we are that nothing of the sort ever occurs in the Pennsylvania Legislature!

ANDREW JOHNSON has had a good many things to contend with; but without any question his worst enemies have been his even violent temper and the corrupting hints who at regular intervals have persisted in "interviewing" him. That he should lose his temper on account of these visitations is not strange; and if it should turn out that while under the delirium produced by these infictions he has committed some of the grave acts for which he has been arraigned, he certainly should have the benefit of the plea. Insanity, as a ground of defense, frequently succeeds in desperate cases, and a majority of the Senate would probably, without much hesitation, conclude that the aforesaid "interviewers" are enough to drive one crazy.

Some of the friends of the President do not scruple to say, that if found guilty he will attempt forcible resistance; and his plan of operation, as they say, will be to order GRANT to arrest Congress, or do some other outrageous act—which order, of course, he will not obey—and then deny HANCOCK to arrest GRANT, and that the two—JOHNSON and HANCOCK—will go ahead according to the circumstances and dictates of the hour. It is furthermore predicted that volunteers to support the President will swarm to the Capital in large numbers—from Maryland especially—the army meanwhile being in the Indian country. It may be idle to repeat such like tales; nevertheless it is what the President's friends are constantly intimating in. The use of HANCOCK's name in such a connection is an outrage. That officer has, it is true, gone to lengths in the support of the President which have surprised his admirers—though not perhaps so much those who know him well. But no one will believe, without some better evidence, that he can be used by ANDREW JOHNSON in such an utterly desperate scheme as this. It is true that the circumstances attending his transfer by the order of the President from New Orleans to Washington, his hearing toward GRANT, and the heartiness as well as impropriety, as an officer, with which he espouses the personal and political fortunes of ANDREW JOHNSON, are suspicious; but these are not enough to justify the thought that he can be used in a scheme so revolutionary as that with which the friends of the President associate him. That the President may be indulging some desperate purpose we are quite prepared to believe; that he may have intimated to some of his more desperate followers something like the above is quite probable, and no man can say that he will not attempt it; but the use of HANCOCK's name must be without the shadow of reason.

[Here follows a long table of the number of Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled, which is useless to mention.]

We have tried hard to understand the course of Mr. WADE on the negro question. For years he made the negro his hobby, championed the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine as no Radical ever did, and finally, was one of the chief conspirators to overthrow the White party, by which he owed everything, because, to be maintained, it was his conservative on the negro question. The "conflict" came, and he was one of the first to repudiate the consequences. Not only is Mr. WADE guilty of the greatest inconsistency in regard to the negro in general, but especially on the suffrage question. While rabidly opposed to permitting the negro, anywhere, or on any conditions, to have the ballot, he upholds the system which, in New York for example, surrenders the ballot box to ignorance and fraud, and enables the leaders of the dominant party to obtain any majority their necessities may require.

While rabidly denying the ballot to the intelligent, honest colored man, Mr. WADE is content to have the pall-bird, the fire-eater of six weeks', who is unable to speak or read a word of our language, and knows no more of our form of government than of the moon, cast half a dozen at every election. No man knows better than Mr. WADE that elections in New York city, and measurably in all large communities, are organized frauds. Not less than twenty thousand fraudulent votes were cast at the last election in that city; but we fail to hear his voice raised in favor of remedying this crying evil. It is constantly heard, however, against giving the ballot to a class of men in that same city, who are a thousand times more honest and quite as intelligent as one half of those who dominate there, solely because of the color of their skin. As well as any one in the land does Mr. WADE know that the only true basis of suffrage is intelligence; and he knows, too, that once established, it would prove an unspeakable blessing to the Republic.

There is neither sense nor honesty in Mr. WADE's talk about negro equality in connection with the suffrage question. In the State of New York negroes have for years voted, if they could show they owned property worth five hundred dollars. If the qualification were reduced to one dollar, or one cent, or totally abolished, what reason would there be for apprehending evil consequences? Mr. WADE's notions about "equality" drag the ballot in that State to gross thousands of ignorant, unlettered, private citizens, and give it to many more thousands of ignorant, benighted men, not a few of whom are not citizens at all from whose ranks are enrolled a large per centage of our criminals, and whose principal ambition, when not confined in the criminal establishments, is to "vote often and vote early."

PENDLETON AND GREENBACKS.

When it is known that in 1867 Mr. PENDLETON, who is now for an unlimited issue of greenbacks, contended that greenbacks were an unconstitutional issue, all well-read men will be convinced that his present advocacy of them must be for some extraordinary purpose. In 1867 he said:

> "The constitutional power under which the world exercised the power of issuing paper money was the power to borrow money on the credit of the nation. The power to borrow money implies the power to issue bills or notes of the government for the money borrowed, and to pledge the faith of the government for their redemption. This is the power which has been exercised by all governments, and which is now exercised by the United States. But the power to borrow money implies the power to pay the money borrowed, and the power to pay implies the power to tax the people to the extent necessary to pay the money borrowed. Without the power to tax, the power to borrow money is a mockery and a delusion. Without the power to tax, the power to issue bills or notes of the government for money borrowed is a mockery and a delusion. Without the power to tax, the power to pledge the faith of the government for the redemption of bills or notes issued for money borrowed is a mockery and a delusion. The power to tax is the power on which the credit of the government rests, and it is the power which must be resorted to at last for the redemption of every piece of paper issued by the government for money borrowed."

Now the country has a right to know what Mr. PENDLETON means—what his friends mean—in insisting on putting out paper money in place of those "engraved and figured." We have no where seen from him the slightest intimation that he has changed his views as to the constitutionality of greenbacks. In the absence of an explanation from him we have a right to apply the one which is most simple and at the same time perfectly logical. It is Mr. PENDLETON's method of paying off the national debt. Having got the debt into greenbacks, which, with $2,000,000,000 of them out, will be worth about as much as so many last year's birds nests, the next step will be to repudiate them all. Such a plan of paying off the debt doubtless has many attractions with Mr. PENDLETON's supporters. At any rate he is the favorite of every repudiator in the land, and his greenback scheme is their method of getting rid of the debt.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

The charges—if any are necessary—to allege the following to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, will cause the reader no trouble to make. It is taken from an editorial in the New York *Times*, on corruption in the Legislature of that State, and is eminently adapted to consumption in our own:

> "Years of corruption, continually becoming more shameless in its character, have corrupted what was at first vague opinion into distinct and settled conviction. Every intelligent man in this city knows that legislation based on the merits of questions affecting our business and our property is impossible at Albany. It is unattainable without a foolish expenditure of money. Objectionable schemes are not defeated, and desirable ones cannot be carried, on their merits. Money is notoriously a power. The question is in other cases, that persons speak of the passage or non-passage of a bill or the rejection of another as a contingency on which may usually be measured by the amount of money which is available for the passage or rejection of the bill. We do not say that this estimate is always just. We do not think that any estimate is just which implies universal corruption in the members. But the public opinion which we have described does not rest on theory. It is founded on facts sufficiently numerous and specific, to call for genuine fitness widely different from any that either House has yet experienced."

Railroad Crossings.

The able charge of Judge STOWE, in the case of Jacobs vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which we printed yesterday, ought to be carefully read by all who have occasion to cross railway tracks; and the general principles of law, so clearly and forcibly laid down, should be remembered and acted upon whenever a railway is to be crossed, especially by a team. Not one teamster in a thousand would admit that he might, by any possibility, be caught by a passing train, in crossing the tracks of a railroad, if he had his wits about him and made up his mind to get safely over, no matter what neglect the negligence of the train might be guilty of. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any driver, who has sharp eyes and ears, and uses them properly, can be caught, in the middle of a track, by a flying train. But whether such accidents are possible or impossible, under the circumstances stated, the law (as laid down in this case) requires that a party, before attempting to pass over a railroad, must both look and listen, and before entering upon the place of danger fully satisfy himself that the track is clear, and that he can cross in safety. If he cannot see far enough from his vehicle, he must get some other point of observation, and be sure that he is not running any risks. If he neglects to do anything that he is reasonably expected to do, to secure his own safety, and is injured in his person or property, he cannot recover, even though there may have been negligence on the part of those operating the train. It is the duty of those operating locomotives to give the usual signals on approaching public crossings in populous districts, and neglect to do so would subject the company to damages in case of injury, provided the party injured had not been negligent in providing for his own safety. If vehicle owners would use one-half the precaution required by the law, collisions at railroad crossings would be rare indeed; and when we consider the recklessness with which these crossings are generally made, the wonder is that these casualties are so few. In this case, the jury yesterday morning found a verdict for the defendants, virtually declaring that the plaintiff had been guilty of negligence. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

American Inventions in France.

American inventors find it extremely difficult to obtain patents in France, as the people and even the Government of that nation are prone to pirate everything valuable originating in this country, if there is the slightest shadow of priority in the discoveries brought under its notice. An American correspondent, writing from Paris, cites the calling gun as a case in point. This gun, invented during the war by Dr. Gatling, of Indianapolis, and adopted by the War Department in 1867, as well as by several European Governments, was brought to the notice of the French authorities some three months since, by the inventor himself. Various experiments have been made with it, by the French, but neither the inventor nor any of his friends were allowed to witness them. The piece, strangely enough, is persistently called the "Noel" gun, and the semi-official journals have repeatedly questioned the authority of the inventor. Dr. Gatling is wholly unable to account for this strange conduct, except upon the hypothesis that the French Government is determined to defraud him of the benefits of his discovery. This view was corroborated by a published statement of the fact that the *mitrailleuse* (as the gun is styled there), was to be furnished to the battalions of Chasseurs, thus showing that it has been approved and adopted. Dr. Gatling is not even given the credit of the invention, and it is claimed that as early as 1848 a French workman had invented a similar machine, which, after being exhibited a long time, was carried to America! Under such a flimsy and contemptible pretext as this, it would seem that Dr. Gatling is to be robbed of the reward of his genius. It is claimed for this gun that it is light and portable, has great range and accuracy, requires but three or four men to work it, can be fired at the rate of over three hundred shots a minute, and is the only gun in the world that can discharge a constant stream of balls.

Numbering of the Houses.

It is a matter of great convenience, not only to strangers, but to all who are actively employed in populous cities, to find the buildings carefully and legibly numbered, and the names of the streets marked at all the crossings. Pittsburgh is lamentably deficient in this respect. Probably not one-half the buildings are numbered, and many of the streets are without names, except on the city plats, and in the minds of the oldest inhabitants. Much annoyance and loss of time result from this deficiency, and strangers must find it difficult to get from point to point if they rely upon catching the names of the streets and the numbers of the houses as they go. A great many of the numbers have been removed—others have been obliterated by paint or obscured by signboards, and not a few that remain are dimmed and hard to read. The Councils ought not do a better thing, in the way of promoting the public convenience, than to order a renumbering of all the houses and a relettering of all the streets, not only in the old city, but in Lawrenceville, East Liberty, and wherever the population will justify it. The writing of the number and street with the address, on all mail matter, in order to facilitate the delivery of the letters, is now a general custom in the appearance of the forthcoming Street Directory.

John Gray, on the be the last of the Revolutionary veterans, died on Sunday evening, March 29, at the residence of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Henry McElroy, near Steamboat, Noble county, Ohio, aged one hundred and three years, seven months and seven days. He was before the Declaration of American Independence was made.

Ex-Governor Dennison has gone to Europe exclusively on railroad business.

A man named Harvey fell dead in the streets of Boston a few days ago. The Van Wert Bulletin thinks he was in a state of beastly intoxication at the time.

The Delaware *Herald* says: "Full of nearly every kind seems to have withdrawn the mantles of the recent snow storm, and the trees, which were somewhat destroyed hereafter, to yield abundantly. Some who have examined the buds say that there is no prospect for fruit this season, but others think that it will produce as usual. Time will decide."

The Mt. Vernon *Republican* says: Pleasant township had an excitement a few days since. William McDonald married Harriet Alexander, seven months after the death of her husband, Harvey Allen, and proceeded to the preparation of a feast for the occasion. He bought a bottle of Harvey Allen for the wedding, and it is said that the bottle was not quite empty. He sold a mule of his wife calling for bills, to Thomas Dunkin, for $200, the purchaser agreeing to pay the money sued to him, and refused to do so, and the case was brought before Esquire Hyatt, and decided in favor of Mrs. McDonald, the jury finding for the plaintiff. The mule was a two hundred and sixty pounder, dark cree, black points, and one side of his face white. He had three fits credited to the victims.

John L. Sheridan, brother of General Phil. Sheridan, was beset last Tuesday evening in Somerset, by four drunken roughs, and received a severe cut on the head from them with a "handy billet," he succeeded in whipping the crowd.

POLITICAL.

In a letter written June, 1865, General Wade, Governor Fenton's successor in Virginia, pronounced in favor of negro suffrage. In his inaugural he now declares himself opposed to it. The Richmond *Whig* wonders if the old Confederate demands largely upon the sympathies of the Republican party in Congress, compelled him to do this.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a financial policy which is at least intelligible. The *Commercial* says: "The financial question is not long a thing to be handled cheaply in one way. This winter there has been a great deal of it."

MINERAL WATERS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY OF

SARATOGA STAR SPRING WATER,

EMSINGEN WATER,

VICHY WATER,

CONGRESS WATER, &c.,

For sale by the Bottle, Dozen or Gross.

Liebig's Extracts,
Low's Brown Windsor Soap,
Berry's Vienna Glycerine Soap,
(Contains 20 per cent. Glycerine.)
Sykes's Glycerine Soap,
(Contains 40 per cent. Glycerine.)
Rockwell's Skin Soap,
Used in England for over 100 years.

GRANULAR

EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS.

Granular Effervescing St. Carbonate Potash,
Granular Effervescing Vichy Water,
Granular Effervescing Citrate Magnesia,
Granular Effervescing Seidlitz Powders,
Granular Effervescing Ginger Beer.

FINE PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Brockedon's St. Cath. Iodic Pills,
Brewster's Chloroform,
Brandy and Wine for Medicinal use,
Coleman's Double Superfine Mustard.

BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,

And many out-of-the-way articles heretofore difficult to find in one assortment, all of which we receive direct from the Manufacturers, and can afford to sell at prices greatly below what might be expected for such superior goods.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

COR. SMITHFIELD AND FOURTH STS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, }
ALLEGHENY CITY, April 8, 1868. }

THE PARK COMMISSION WILL

receive proposals for the grading of grounds and walks in Reserve Commons, until THURSDAY, April 16th, at 12 M. Drawings and specifications can be seen and bids obtained on application at the office of the City Engineer, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHAS. DAVIS,
Supt'g Eng. Park Improvements.

More Insubordination to the Canon.

There is another candidate for Bishop Potter's admonition. The Rev. D. R. Brower, Church of the Reformation, in Gates Avenue, near Franklin, Brooklyn, has just been guilty of quite as serious offence. He has shown his sympathy for the Rev. Dr. Tyng on several occasions since the censure was pronounced, the first by appearing and taking a seat in a Methodist Episcopal church, and again by inviting the clergy of other denominations to participate in the services at his church. He has also declared that he will not hesitate to occupy the place of a Methodist preacher in any Methodist church. But the insubordination does not stop here: for we are assured that agreeably to notice in the daily papers of Boston, the Bishop Manton Eastburn, two Sabbaths since, preached and officiated in the old South Congregational church of Boston. He had on no gown or lands, but his usual citizen's dress; he offered extemporaneous prayer; he ventured to speak of the house they were in as the temple of God; and, in place of the prayer for bishops and other clergy, he prayed for "all ministers of the gospel and the congregations committed to their charge." How much more glaring his offense than that of Mr. Tyng! Rev. Dr. Nicholson, one of the leading rectors in the same city, having also officiated in a meeting house without consent of a majority of the clergy of said city, is equally derelict, if we may trust the decision of a recent ecclesiastical court; while just over the State line, Mr. Hubbard is cited for trial for the same offense.

BURMESE THEATRICALS.—The Rangoon *Times* gives a description of Burmese theatricals. The theater consists of a long elevated stage, with foot lights in front, and a curtain of red or white cloth spread out at the back. The real performers stand behind the curtain, and are invisible to the audience. They introduce on the stage through an aperture a series of wooden or bamboo figures, painted and dressed up to resemble kings, queens, princes, nobles, or curious, all manner of birds, fowls, and peacock down to the little humming bird; all sorts of beasts, as lions, tigers, monkeys, dogs, cats, apes, asses, and elephants; fishes of various kinds, and the fanciful Chinese dragon, demons, or spirits, dragons, centaurs, flying horses and flying elephants, and every imaginable thing which is supposed to form a part in the theater of the invisible world.

THE British Aeronautic Society, presided over by a noble lord, has brought out a new contrivance for navigating the air—the invention of a Scotchman. It is a sort of bird, with a body fifteen feet in length, and wings stretching out to the width of thirty-five feet, with which he expects the bird of flying to be made easy. A tail reaches out behind to give direction to the movement, while the wings are flapped by an engine of forty horse-power. This, he thinks, can be made to progress through the air at the rate of forty miles an hour.

STATE NEWS.

A new State Normal School is to be located at Emporium, Cameron county.

Professor Letzbach is building a ship at Bethlehem, with which to navigate the air.

It is estimated that three millions of brick, and over two thousand perches of stone will be needed for the buildings to be erected in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, this season.

The U. S. mails were carried over the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad on Wednesday for the first time. They will go regularly by that route hereafter.

One gentleman from Lancaster county, Pa., deposited last week in the Shenandoah Valley National Bank, Winchester, the sum of $20,000, to be paid out in gold on demand, in the event of Grant's election.

A tract of coal land, containing three hundred and sixty-one acres, known as "Partnership," in Rush township, Schuylkill county, formerly the property of the late Wm. Wren, Esq., of Philadelphia, and taken in execution and sold as the land of Wm. Wren, Jr., on the 10th of March, 1866, by Sheriff Kessler last week, for $40,100, to John M. Maris, of Philadelphia.

The New Castle *Journal* says: We are glad that the Attorney General has put the officials of the Delaware Railroad Company on the fast near the depot. A large gang of laborers are at work, grading and leveling, and will soon have the road in good order for the public.

Delaware shad are late this year, the cold weather preventing them from coming up the river as early as usual. The fish are fishermen are much disappointed at the delay.

They are not without "family quotes" in Pittsburgh. The *Herald* contains the following challenge from Boswell, Father: "I challenge Nathan Rosels to run me and my son Boswell, Jr., a foot race, one mile, for ten dollars, for the sum of fifty dollars a side, to come to be decided by the seconds."

The citizens of York have voted, by a majority of 1,200, to subscribe $100,000 to authorities to subscribe a sum of money sufficient to purchase two more engines.

The Allentown Iron and Nail Works, at Sharon Mercer county, have been sold to Peter Kinsley, who designs setting them in motion very soon.

Henry Sherbahn's hotel, in Mount Joy, Lancaster county, was burned on Saturday night. Several eight cent, together with the outbuildings. Loss about $5,000.

Among the Notaries Public appointed by the Governor on the 8th, were the following: Henry Souther, Ridgway, Elk county; A. J. Martin, Bellefonte, Centre county; A. Wood, Jr., Mercer, Mercer county; M. C. Bonnifield, Curwensville, Clearfield county.

Hon. M. C. Trout, of Mercer, has presented the U. S. Government with a fine specimen of the petrified fossil eight hundred pound bull from a foundry in Mercer.

The Erie extension canal will be opened to traffic and travel about the 20th inst. The damages by the late freshet are now being repaired.

OHIO ITEMS.

During the first three months of the present year the State debt of Ohio has been reduced by the sum of $67,316. Bonds of the State to the amount of $30,000 have been purchased during the past week, and contracts have been made to the same amount for the purchase of bonds, to be delivered within thirty days.

A correspondent of the Dayton *Ledger* reports that the wheat crop all along the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad from Dayton to Sandusky looks unpromising. He had been over the same route a week before, and the change for the worse in the appearance of the forthcoming crop was very marked.

John Gray, as it is to be the last of the Revolutionary veterans, died on Sunday evening, March 29, at the residence of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Henry McElroy, near Steamboat, Noble county, Ohio, aged one hundred and three years, seven months and seven days. He was before the Declaration of American Independence was made.

Ex-Governor Dennison has gone to Europe exclusively on railroad business.

A man named Harvey fell dead in the streets of Boston a few days ago. The Van Wert Bulletin thinks he was in a state of beastly intoxication at the time.

The Delaware *Herald* says: Fruit of nearly every kind seems to have withstood the storms of the recent snow storm, and the trees, which were somewhat destroyed hereafter, to yield abundantly. Some who have examined the buds say that there is no prospect for fruit this season, but others think that it will produce as usual. Time will decide."

The Mt. Vernon *Republican* says: Pleasant township had an excitement a few days since. William McDonald married Harriet Alexander, seven months after the death of her husband, Harvey Allen, and proceeded to the preparation of a feast for the occasion. He bought a bottle of Harvey Allen for the wedding, and it is said that the bottle was not quite empty. He sold a mule of his wife calling for bills, to Thomas Dunkin, for $200, the purchaser agreeing to pay the money sued to him, and refused to do so, and the case was brought before Esquire Hyatt, and decided in favor of Mrs. McDonald, the jury finding for the plaintiff. The mule was a two hundred and sixty pounder, dark cree, black points, and one side of his face white. He had three fits credited to the victims.

John L. Sheridan, brother of General Phil. Sheridan, was beset last Tuesday evening in Somerset, by four drunken roughs, and received a severe cut on the head from them with a "handy billet," he succeeded in whipping the crowd.

POLITICAL.

In a letter written June, 1865, General Wade, Governor Fenton's successor in Virginia, pronounced in favor of negro suffrage. In his inaugural he now declares himself opposed to it. The Richmond *Whig* wonders if the old Confederate demands largely upon the sympathies of the Republican party in Congress, compelled him to do this.

The La Crosse *Democrat* has a financial policy which is at least intelligible. The *Democrat* says: "The financial question is not long a thing to be handled cheaply in one way. This winter there has been a great deal of it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMITHSON,
VANHOOK,
M'CLELLAND,

Nos. 55 and 57 FIFTH STREET.

MASONIC HALL AUCTION EMPORIUM.

Are now prepared to offer the most desirable bargains, having received their immense New Stock for Spring Trade, which was bought before the recent rise in prices, and is offered at the Lowest Cash Rates over heard of in this city.

SPLENDID and DESIRABLE BARGAINS at Private Sale Day and Evening.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S Shoes Private Sale every Day and Evening.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES, AT Private Sale every Day and Evening.

THE BEST BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

HOB-NAIL SHOES FOR LABORERS, AT Private Sale every Day and Evening.

SHOES FOR CHILDREN AND MISSES, AT Private Sale every Day and Evening.

OXFORD TIES for GENTS and YOUTHS, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

NEWEST STYLES IN BOOTS and SHOES, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

Nos. 55 and 57 FIFTH STREET.

VICTORIA GAITERS FOR LADIES AND MISSES at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

ALSO, THE BEST LINE OF DRY GOODS, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

NOVELTIES in PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

HOOP SKIRTS FOR LADIES and MISSES, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

OFFERED at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, Private Sale every Day and Evening.

KNITTING YARNS, NEEDLES, &c., at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

Nos. 55 and 57 FIFTH STREET.

MERINO DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

COLLARS and CUFFS in EVERY STYLE at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

COTTON THREAD OF ALL KINDS, AT Private Sale every Day and Evening.

LADIES' BALMORAL and HOOPSKIRTS, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

EVERYTHING NEW IN CARPETS, MATTINGS, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

LINEN GOODS of every DESCRIPTION, at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, Private Sale every Day and Evening.

ALPACA DRESS GOODS, VERY FINE, AT Private Sale every Day and Evening.

NANSOOKS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, &c., at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST BARGAINS at Private Sale every Day and Evening.

Smithson, Vanhook & M'Clelland,

NOS. 55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

MASONIC HALL.

BEN FRANKLIN
Insurance Company
OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who tread by fair dealing to merit a continuance of public favor.

HENRY IRWIN, President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Jr., Patterson, Henry Gerwig,
Geo. M. Riddle, Jacob Painter, Gottlieb Faas,
Simon Drum, D. E. Preble, Joseph Fahs,
W. M. Stewart, Ch. F. Whiting, Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lawrence, Jacob Painter, Jr., Jeremiah Rohrer

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings, No. 62 OHIO ST., Allegheny.

NE PLUS ULTRA
Fire-Proof Paint Works.

THOMAS, HARRIS & CO.,

Cor. of Morris street and Allegheny Valley R. R.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

For Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Bridges and Houses, Tiles

PHONOGRAPHY.—A FREE LECture on Phonography, its nature and uses, will be given on

Monday Evening, April 20th,

in DUFF'S COLLEGE BUILDING, No. 37 Fifth street. A class will be organized, the course of which will comprise 20 lessons. Tuition $5. The facilities will be better than ever before. For further particulars inquire at the office of Duff's College.

PITT TOWNSHIP
BOUNTY BONDS.

All persons holding Bonds issued by the School Board of Pitt township, Allegheny county, are requested to present them for payment at the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh. Interest on the same has been paid up to the 1st of April, 1868. By order of the School Board.

JAMES CARLISLE, Secretary.

THE IRONSIDES
COAL COOK STOVE,

Is the best in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DEHAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 Federal st., Allegheny City

DRY LUMBER.
18-INCH SHINGLES,

Shaved and Sawed—extra quality.

DRY FLOORING BOARDS,

And all kinds of LUMBER, at

D. C. & C. BOYLE & CO.'S

Yard, above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny city.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 19 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL.

—The two wealthiest colored men of Nashville are Edmund Kirke Fowler, formerly a barber, $40,000, and ex-Governor real estate dealer, $30,000.

—General James F. Jaques, Edmund Kirke's companion to Richmond during the war, is general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company in Arkansas; and Hon. B. G. Humphreys, one of Andrew Johnson's Presidential instructors, occupies a like position for that Company in Mississippi.

—Mr. N. Sargent, of Washington, writes to the *Nation*, to give the substance of an anecdote related to him in June, 1864, by Colonel Lee, brother of Gen. Robert Lee, concerning the appearance of Dr. Franklin at the Court of Versailles: In relating the story Col. Lee stated to Mr. Sargent that Dr. Franklin had received a vast deal of credit in this matter which did not belong to him. The fact was that the doctor, who was really very plainly attired in his attire, had ordered a court dress, which he was to wear on a certain day, and which had been presented to the doctor. It had been arranged that the carriage in the rear for the doctor and take him to the court, and on arriving he found the doctor in a great state of distress, because his court dress had not been sent home in time for the ceremony. He went to the court in a plain dress, and was graciously received by the King, and especially by the ladies, with whom he was a favorite.

—Here is the story of Miss Hickings's fun with her Director, at Clarendon, on Wednesday night: on account of the resignation of Mr. Deitrich, late musical conductor, Mrs. Bernard, (Miss Caroline Hickings) officiated at the piano as leader of the orchestra. She made a speech to the audience, explaining that the absence of Deitrich had greatly marred the evening before, and that arrangements to fill his place in the future had not been fully perfected. The papers mention the fact that Caroline's husband was in many hearts—not of the audience—and made a touching which left its eyes in a condition of turquoise, with closing ends between a fiddle and a five barred gate.

—The interview between Gen. Napier and the Abyssinian Prince Kassai, of Tigre, was very unique. The Abyssinian secured, to the place of meeting on an elephant, an animal that the Abyssinians have never succeeded in taming, thereby intending to impress Kassai with a sense of British power. The Abyssinian and the Anglo-Indian

The Daily Commercial

THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Development of the Mineral Resources—Coal and Salt Works—Facilities for Iron Manufacture.

[By the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial]

Having recently made an excursion up the Great Kanawha river, in West Virginia, and examined the characteristics of the valley, it has occurred to me that a brief account of the same, might possess interest for some of your readers, although there may be nothing new to those who are already familiar with that part of the Old Dominion. The valley having been occupied during the late war by both armies, at different periods, its industrial interests were prostrated for several years, and are now just beginning to revive slowly; the inducements emerging from the devastating effects of war will scarcely any more be felt by prospecting the works that were established and in successful operation, salt, oil, coal and salt works. The salt works of the Great Kanawha have been famous for many years, having supplied coal for shipment along the valley of the Ohio river in comparatively of recent date; although it was the quality and abundance of the coal that led to and rendered profitable the extensive manufacture of salt. A few years before the war several independent coal works were established and put in successful operation: one at Coalsmon, about thirty-five miles above the mouth of the Kanawha, one called the "Old Dominion," about eighty-three miles; one at Paint Creek Oil Works, eighty-one miles; one called "Westville," about seventy-three miles; and another on Coal river, the mouth of which is about forty-eight miles from the Ohio river, and some others were started. Agreement there are the Cannelton, the Coalburgh and the Coal river works in operation, shipping coal to Cincinnati and other points.

The manufacture of salt was almost suspended during the war, and it has only reached to a little more than half of the maximum quantity former's made. It is now estimated at one and a half millions of barrels per annum, and the price is about fifty cents per barrel in the market of the Ohio valley.

Quite recently the attention of iron men has been more particularly directed to the Kanawha Valley, and it seems to be well worthy of it, as there are evidences and indications of large quantities of very superior ore existing under highly favorable circumstances, so that although the mining of coal and manufacture of salt will always constitute important industrial interests, recent examinations by competent iron experts have rendered it almost certain that the mining of iron ore, and the smelting of iron in the valley of the Great Kanawha, will very soon be an important, and perhaps the leading industrial interest.

It is in this latter respect that the valley of the Great Kanawha has an interest or will present a special interest to the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, as well as to those of other places easily accessible from the Ohio river. It is believed that there is no iron field in any part of the United States that combines better facilities for the cheap manufacture of iron of good quality.

There are tracts of land on the Great Kanawha upon which the iron, the coal, the limestone and the fire clay, all of good quality, are abundant, and lying either on or within a few miles of the main stream, which is navigable at all times when there is navigation on the Ohio, and at times when the Ohio is too low for profitable steamboating. The Kanawha has been so far improved as to be at least equal to the Ohio river navigation for ninety miles up the junction of the Gauley and New river, which form the Kanawha, which distance embraces the coal, salt and iron region now under consideration; and the natural resources of the valley are so great that it may be regarded as quite certain that whenever the Ohio river shall be essentially improved the navigation on the Kanawha will be maintained one year with the other, it will state, can be effected at reasonable cost. The flow of water in the Kanawha is much greater proportionally in the low water season than the flow on the Ohio river above the mouth of the Kanawha. At no distant period the railroad from Richmond, Virginia, will be extended and constructed through the Kanawha Valley to the Ohio river, thus affording a convenient Eastern outlet for the products of the valley, and adding to the value of the lands.

The present unsettled condition of the political affairs of the South it is true are not favorable to the early completion of important public improvements; but it is to be hoped that no great length of time will elapse ere our States shall be firmly re-established, and all the great industries once more encouraged and fostered, and placed in a flourishing state.

Wheelwrights, it may be worth while for our Pittsburgh iron manufacturers, who are noted for their foresight and far reaching practical judgment, to take note of the present condition of things in the valley of the Great Kanawha.

Men of good judgment who have carefully examined the region, and calculated the cost, declare that good iron can be made at this time, with wages as they now stand, at less than twenty dollars per ton. If this be true, here we have an iron field, distant only about three hundred miles by water from Pittsburgh, whence large supplies of good metal may be delivered in this city for not exceeding twenty-three dollars per ton, and, if wages should hereafter fall, at less than that price.

Lands containing good coal, ore, limestone and timber may now be purchased at very reasonable rates. The people of the Kanawha Valley are well aware of the great value of their natural resources, but they have not the means for developing them. Before the war, capital had begun to go into the region, and a beginning was made in the mining of coal for shipment; over two millions of dollars were thus invested, chiefly New York capital; but it had not yet extended to the erection of furnaces. Attention quite recently has again been directed to the region and some New York and Boston men are now looking into it in connection with the coal interest. Now is the time, according to my judgment, for Pittsburgh men to examine into the iron district, and secure soon, at reasonable rates, a proper interest in the same. And why not the control?

From my own personal observations, I am enabled to state, that without any question, there is abundance of good coal suited to the manufacture of iron, and that there are veins of iron ore of excellent quality, say not less than two feet thick, and good limestone sufficient for fluxing, and good fireclay existing almost in juxtaposition on the same tracks, whence by the construction of a few miles of railroad, the metal may be delivered on a navigation at all times, equal or superior to that on the Ohio river.

With the exception of the Iron Mountain region of Missouri, with which I have been familiar for fifteen years, I have never been in any district which held out better prospects for the production of an abundance of good iron ore.

But the Kanawha Valley possesses advantages denied to the Missouri region in having the coal and fireclay as well as the iron and limestone together, the value of which advantages will be appreciated by those who know what it costs to transport these heavy articles to considerable distances.

The brown hematite ores, which have been discovered in the Valley of the Kanawha, will probably yield in metal on an average over 50 per cent.

The coal of the Kanawha Valley as analyzed by Professors Locke, Rogers, Chilton, and Johnston, compares well with any bituminous coal found in the West. Their analysis is given below:

	Evapg. Pow.	Sp. G.	Coke G.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Kanawha River coal has a large proportion of volatile matter and coal properties of ashes, similar to the Youghiogheny coal. It is in fact a very superior article, admirably adapted to the manufacture of iron. There are other varieties of coal in the Kanawha Valley which may be found to be still better for smelting iron, and there are also coking varieties of coal, but this paper is not intended to be exhaustive, but merely as an outline designed to attract the attention of Pittsburgh iron manufacturers to the advantages which, according to my view, the valley of the Kanawha offers for the cheap product of iron, and for the proper investment of capital.

At present I would refer to the main features only, merely glancing at the sources of profitable investment now offering in the Kanawha Valley under the following heads:

1st. Lands containing abundance of good bituminous coal, some 3 to 6 feet thick.

2d. Lands containing veins of good cannel coal, veins over 3 feet thick, some in juxtaposition with a few of bituminous coal. Oil of exceeding purity was made from the Kanawha cannel coal, in good profit which was superseded by the discovery of petroleum.)

3d. Lands containing mineral salts in the same bills of good coal are carrying in thickness from one foot to three feet or more, the same lands containing silver ores.

4th. Lands containing the said coal and iron, and also limestone and fire clay, and also of such lands having a fair supply of timber, and convenient to the river.

5th. Lands containing profitable working salt wells, with coal conveniens on the same tracts.

6th. The navigation of the Kanawha river, the is in the hands of a chartered company, and tools only a moderate amount of capital and intelligent energy, in connection with the proper development of the iron and coal to render it as profitable or even more profitable than the navigation on the Monongahela river.

All these things are now to be had at very low prices; and if taken hold of and developed, as they may be and ought to be, by enterprising men, will, according to my judgment, afford a very large return upon the present investment of capital.

If these views are regarded as of sufficient importance to attract the attention of practical men in Pittsburgh, I believe I could aid in offering investments that would be not only profitably safe, but which will be sure to yield ample, gratified enterprise and capital are turned into the Kanawha valley. Lands may now be bought for less than fifty dollars per acre, which may, and probably will, be worth, within ten years, five hundred dollars per acre, if any lands along the valley of the Monongahela are worth that sum. They possess all the advantages of the coal of the Monongahela, with the addition of the valuable ores. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MCALPIN'S HONEY COUGH BALM should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if neglected, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has caused many from an untimely grave.

THE PATENT LAUNDRY in Grant Ave., is positively gone entirely before Judge Shaler, Superior Court, this morning on contempt and other causes. Each flag is a real flag. From 50 and 60 cents. Sutton at Grocers, Druggists, and the Pittsburgh Circus Company, 1000 and 1000 Fulton street, New York.

WILLCOX'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.
WILLCOX'S OINTMENT will cure salt rheum.
WILLCOX'S OINTMENT cures chilblains.
WILLCOX'S OINTMENT cures all diseases of the skin.
Price 50 cents—or mail on receipt of 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WILLCOX & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
Merchant Tailors,
No. 62 Fifth Street,
Have now opened on a Complete Stock of
EARLY SPRING GOODS,
SELECTED FOR THEIR CUSTOM TRADE, and purchased from importers in the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and to which they would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock, which will be found complete in all the Fashionable and Prevailing Styles of the Season. Suits will be made to order in a superior manner at prices unsurpassed.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE.
No. 62 FIFTH STREET.

FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT
TAILORING.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
OPEN the present season with an unusually large stock of Fashionable Woollens, Fancying Goods, an elegant assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods. Every quality both of style and material can be had. The very latest productions.
SPRING OVERCOATS, DRESS, BUSINESS, Choice stock of Patterns.
SPRING CLOTHING for BUSINESS USE. Made to order at short notice.
SPRING CLOTHING, Fine DRESS SUITS. Finest Cloths and Materials.
SPRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Every Novelty in Material.
SPRING CLOTHING, SPLENDID GOODS. Beautiful assortment of Vests, &c.
FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Beautiful Goods and Well Made.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
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CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office, in the Allegheny Trust Co.'s Building.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
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DIRECTORS.
A. H. Ingram, Geo. Kay, John A. Negley, Geo. Wilson, Jas. Marshall, Jr., Wm. Wilson, W. H. Jennings, Wm. Martin, Jas. F. Stevenson, Robt. Negley.

ALBANY CITY
Insurance Company.
STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
On the 1st day of January, 1868.
Cash Capital, $200,000 00
Surplus, 104,922 64
Total Assets, $304,922 64
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:
Cash on hand, in Bank and in course of transmission, $ 22,322 64
U. S. and U. S. State Stocks, (Par Value) 247,600 00
Bonds and Mortgages, (First Liens) 30,000 00
Bills Receivable (prem. secured by Policies) 30,000 00
Premium notes in course of collection, 5,000 00
Interest, Office Furniture, &c., 2,000 00
Total Assets, $304,922 64
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, President.
JAMES HUNTER, Vice President.
GEO. P. HAWES, Secretary Agents.
W. A. BOLTON, Secretary.
C. V. S. SCHUYLER, Asst'nt Secretary.
G. M. DARLING, Inspector of Agencies.
DIRECTORS.
Erastus Corning, J. M. Bacon, Thos. Tillotson, Jas. Hunter, Wm. A. Bolton, Geo. P. Hawes, Jno. V. L. Pruyn, Jno. Taylor, Jno. Townsend, Jno. S. Gallup, Jno. Tweddle, Jno. Wilson, Jno. Phillips, Jno. Boyd, Jno. Wilson, Jno. Phillips, Jno. Boyd, Jno. Wilson, Jno. Phillips, Jno. Boyd

The Daily Commercial

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Small Thief Committed.

Docking Robbery in Allegheny—Horse Larceny and Cold Action.

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Sash, Doors and Carpets—Where to Buy.

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Petroleum at Boston.

Philadelphia Fruit Market.

Raw Silk Market.

Produce and General Markets.

Iron.

Cincinnati Market.

New York Cattle Market.

St. Louis Market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Baltimore Market.

Memphis Market.

Buffalo Market.

Philadelphia Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Removal.

Banking and Exchange Office

New York Finance and Trade.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago Market.

New York Market.

Crop Prospects in England.

River Telegrams.

Morgantown.

Greensboro.

Brownsville.

Oil City.

Louisville.

River News.

Steamers Arrived and Departed.

Auction Sales.

Furniture, Carpets,

Groceries, Cigars,

Fish and Sundries.

River Packets.

Allegheny River.

Monongahela River.

To All Points on the Monongahela River.

People's Line.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

Pittsburgh, Wheeling,

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

Portsmouth.

Cincinnati.

Louisville.

Nashville.

St. Louis Advertisements.

For the Gold Mines.